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To: [Micah Chambers](#)
Subject: Monument Data
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Attachments: [DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.31.17 \(2\).xlsx](#)

Here is the chart

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National Monuments Designation Authority	
Designation Authority	# of National Monuments (originally established)
Antiquities Act	159
Congress/Legislation	31
Congress & Antiquities Act	2
Congress & Presidential Proclamation (not via Antiquities Act)	1
TOTAL	193

# of National Monuments - Originally Established (under DOI or with DOI as co-owner)	# of DOI National Monuments - Current (Currently under DOI or with DOI as co-owner)
193	123

Range of years National Monuments were established	
Time Period	# of National Monuments (originally established)
1906-1909	24
1910-1919	18
1920-1929	26
1930-1939	25
1940-1949	6
1950-1959	4
1960-1969	9
1970-1979	19
1980-1989	3
1990-1999	2
2000-2009	27
2010-2017	30
TOTAL	193

Note: The number of current DOI Monuments is now 123.

Notes:

The "National Monuments Data" tab includes National Monuments that were established under other Federal Agencies (such as NOAA, and Forest Service). These monuments were included in this data call as a number of the monuments have been transferred between DOI and the Forest Service. The data is sortable, which allows for different views (such as including or excluding the Forest Service National Monuments).

National Monuments that were abolished or re-designated as a National Park, Refuge, Preserve, or Seashore or transferred to an external agency are also included in this data call. See column B in the "National Monuments Data" tab for DOI Bureau name (or other non-DOI agency name) and latest designation (if no longer a National Monument).

Per BLM, courts give deference to BLM and the Resource Objects and Values (ROV's) that are further defined by BLM through NEPA, in addition to the more general nature of the Proclamation language. For reference, the BLM ROV's are included in the "National Monuments Data" tab under Column K for each BLM managed National Monument.

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NPS	Buck Island Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John	1961	Antiquities Act	50.00	1	015.47	Proclamation 3443, December 28, 1961. While Buck Island and its adjoining shoals, rocks, and undersea coral reef formations possess one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean Sea and while these lands and the related features are of great scientific, historic, and educational value to students of the sea and to the public and while the sunken quarries and the area near the wharves are dependent upon it as a subject to constant threat of commercial exploitation and destruction and while the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, expressed by the call for the monument the coral reefs of Buck Island, has urged the prompt protection to prevent further despoliation and while the scientific interest to preserve the sea of outstanding scientific, aesthetic, and educational importance for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.
NPS	Cabrillo National Monument	California	San Diego	1913	Antiquities Act	0.50		159.94	Established under: War Department. Transferred to NPS in 1933. AND WHEREAS, when Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay on the 28th day of September, 1542, Point Loma was the first sighted and The Order of Panama, an organization composed of representatives of citizens of Southern California, has applied for permission to construct a historic statue of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the discoverer of California, on Point Loma which lies within the military reservation of Fort Rosecrans, California, and has requested that a suitable site be set aside for such monument.
BLM	California Coastal National Monument	California	Maine	2000/2014/2017	Antiquities Act	3,937.00		0	Proclamation 7364, January 11, 2000. The islands, rocks, and pinnacles of the California Coastal National Monument over which the waves, as white-capped waves crash into the water, call for a deeply carved sundered and fathomless emptiness back into the ocean. Amidst that beauty lies replaceable scientific values vital to protect the fragile ecosystems of the California coast. At land's end, the islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles offer the coast above mean high tide provide Havens for significant populations of sea mammals and birds. They are part of a narrow and important flight lane in the Pacific Flyway, a overriding essential habitat for feeding, perching, resting, and shelter. The California Coastal National Monument is a biological treasure. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or management reports. Including Cultural Resources - Prehistoric Open Educational Value - Interpretation. Natural Resources - Marine mammals. Recreational Value - Wildlife observation on coastal sightseeing. Scientific Value - Research.
NPS	National Monument	Arizona	Apache County	1931	Congress Proclamation	83,840.00		83,840.00	All on Indian Territory. Authorized by Congress and established through Proclamation. WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of a great number of cliff dwellings and for the archaeological interest.
BLM	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Colorado	Dolores	2000	Antiquities Act	175,160.00		8,630	June 9, 2000. Containing the highest known densities of a chaeological sites in the Nation, the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument holds evidence of culture and traditions spanning thousands of years. This area, with its intertwined natural and cultural resources, suggests a landscape, a quality that greatly contributes to the protection of its scientific and historic objects. The monument offers an unparalleled opportunity to observe, study, and experience how culture evolved and adapted over time in the American Southwest. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or management reports. Including Archeology, Geology, Raptor, and Reptiles.
NPS	Cape Krusenstern National Monument	Alaska	Kotzebue	1978	Antiquities Act	560,000.00		627,190.67	Proclamation 4615, December 1, 1978. The area of the northwest Alaska known as Cape Krusenstern contains an archeological record of great significance. The Cape's bluffs and terraces of one hundred four thousand year old beach ridges hold an archeological record of every major cultural period associated with habitation on the Alaska coast nearly the last 5000 years. The ruggedly shaped lands by the island, including the Kakagrak Hills, the Rabbit Creek area and others, have an older archeological record dating back to pre-Eskimo periods as old as 8000 years ago. This continent of evidence of great historic and scientific importance is the study of human survival and cultural evolution. The area contains examples of other unique natural processes. The climatological conditions are conducive to the formation of Naleds, one spectacular example of which occurs in the area. In the same island area at Klenak Creek, found the only known Alaskan example of a still recognizable Illinoian glacial esker, a formation with which covers 100,000 years old. The unique geological processes of erosion and sediment transport in this area created and continue to create the beach ridges in which is preserved the archeological record of the beach civilization. Also found in the area is a wide variety of plant and animal species, from the marine life along the shoreline and to lagoons to the inland populations such as musk-oxen, Dall sheep, caribou and many smaller species.
NPS	Capulin Volcano National Monument	New Mexico	Capulin	1916	Antiquities Act	640.42		792.84	Established as Capulin Mountain NM then redesignated as Capulin Volcano NM in 1987. WHEREAS, Capulin Mountain, located in Township twenty-nine and thirty North, Range twenty-eight East of the New Mexico Pacific Meridian, New Mexico, is a striking example of recent extinct volcanoes and of great scientific and especially geological interest.
BLM	Cañon de la Pinta National Monument	California	Bakersfield	2001	Antiquities Act	204,107.00		35,772.00	Proclamation 7393, January 17, 2001. Full of natural splendor and rich in human history, the masterful grasslands and stark ridges in the Cañon de la Pinta National Monument contain an exceptional objects of scientific and historic interest. Since the mid-1800s, the grassy plains of the grasslands that once spanned the entire floodplained meadow expanse of California's mesa by San Joaquin Valley and other valleys in the vicinity have been eliminated by extensive land conversion to agriculture, urban, industrial, and urban land uses. The Cañon de la Pinta National Monument, which is dramatically bisected by the San Andreas Fault zone, is the last undeveloped remnant of this ecosystem, providing crucial habitat for the long-term conservation of the many endemic plant and animal species that still inhabit the area. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or management reports. Including Cultural and Geographical. San Joaquin Antelope Squirrel. Blunt-nosed leopard mountain plover. Longhorn fairy shrimp. Vernal pool fairy shrimp. Kern mountain spiny moth. Le Conte's thrasher. Rare and Sensitive Plant species.
NPS	Casa Grande National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge	1918	Antiquities Act	480.00		472.50	Casa Grande Ruins Reservation was set aside by President Benjamin Harrison on June 22, 1892, to protect the "Casa Grande" or Great House, a multistoried, earthen-walled structure surrounded by the remains of smaller buildings and a compound wall. The Great House was constructed by the Hohokam people, who farmed the Gila Valley of south-central Arizona from AD 300-1450. Casa Grande Ruins Reservation was both the largest prehistoric site to be set aside by the United States government. The site became a national monument on August 3, 1918, under the authority of the Antiquities Act and was transferred to the National Park Service on that date.
BLM/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	Oregon	Medford	2000/2017	Antiquities Act	52,000.00		100,000	Proclamation 7318, 9 June 2000. With towering forests, sunlit oak groves, windflower meadows, and steep canyons, the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is an ecological wonder, with biological diversity unmatched in the Cascade Range. This enclave of natural resources is a biological crossroads—the face of the Cascade, Klamath, and Siskiyou ecoregions, an area of unique geology, biology, climate, and topography. The monument is home to a spectacular variety of rare and beautiful species of plants and animals, whose survival in this region depends upon its continued ecological integrity. Proclamation 7318 (rev. 2017) hereby proclaims the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be part of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument and, for the purpose of protecting those objects, reserve as part of the eolal lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries described in the accompanying map, which is attached hereto and forms a part of this Proclamation. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 48,000 acres. The boundaries described in the accompanying map are confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Nothing in this Proclamation shall change the management of the area protected under Proclamation 7318. To the extent that this Proclamation shall have the same meaning as those defined in Proclamation 7318. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or management reports. Including Good Leaf Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Diverse Vegetation and Biological Richness. Ecological Integrity. Mosaic of Plant Communities. Natural Ecosystem Dynamics. Natural Processes. Old Growth Habitat. Range of Fauna. Rare and Endemic Plants. Special Plant Communities.
NPS	Castillo San Marcos National Monument	Florida	Fort Marion	1924	Antiquities Act	18.51		19.31	Established as Ft. Marion NM in 1924, transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Castillo San Marcos NM in 1942. AND WHEREAS, by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized to declare by public Proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be National monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.
NPS	Castle Clinton National Monument	New York	New York	1946	Congress	1.00			Authorized in 1946 and established in 1950 when land was ceded to Federal Government. War of 1812 Memorial. Belonged to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to the site, comprising approximately one acre and situated in Battery Park, New York City, of the historic structure known as Castle Clinton, together with such structure and any other improvements on or appurtenant to such site.
NPS	Castle Mountains National Monument	California	Baileys	2016	Antiquities Act	20,920.00		20,902.00	February 12, 2016. The Castle Mountains area, bounded on the east by Mojave National Preserve (Preserve), possesses outstanding natural, cultural, and historic values representing some of the finest characteristics of the eastern Mojave Desert. It connects water flow and wildlife corridors of the Preserve, and completes the boundary of the Preserve along the California-Nevada border. Beneath the shadow of the Painted Hills, the chert cliffs and historic resources, including Native American archaeological sites and the historic gold mining ghost town of Harte. Exposed geological features contribute to the area's outstanding scenery. Shaped by millions of years of geological forces, the rugged Castle Mountains are emblematic of the Mojave landscape.
NPS	Cedars of Lebanon National Monument	Utah	Cedar City	1933	Antiquities Act	5,701.39		6,154.60	The first step taken to afford this unique region was in 1905, when it was included as a part of the Sevier (now Dixie) National Forest and was administered by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The area was established as a National Monument by Presidential Proclamation on August 22, 1933, and was placed under the administration of the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. WHEREAS it appears desirable, in the public interest, to exclude certain lands from the Dixie National Forest, Utah, and include said lands within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular cliffs, canyons, and features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest contained therein.

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NPS	C. a Chavez t onal onument	Ifo n a	Keene	2012	Ant qu t es Act	0.50	10.50	October 08, 2012 The p ope ty n Keene, Cal fo n a, known as Nuest a Seño a Re na de la Paz (Ou Lady Queen of Peace) (La Paz), s ecogn zed fo ts hsto c s gn f cance fo Cesa Est ada Chavez and the fa m wo ke movement. Cesa Chavez s one of the most eve ed c v l ghts leads n the h sto y of the Un ted States. f om humble beg n ngs n Yuma, A zona, to the found ng of the Un ted Fa m wo ke s (UFW) movement, Cesa Chavez knew f shand the d wo k of fa m wo ke s n the f elds ac ss the Un ted States and the cont but on to feed ng the Nat on. He saw and expe enced the d ff cult cont t ons and ha dsh ps that conf oned fa m wo ke fam l e And th ough h ha d wo k, pe seve ance, and pe sonal sac f ces, he ded cated h l f e to the st uggle fo espect and d gn fo the fa m wo ke s of Ame ca. Th oughout h l f e, Cha les Young ove came countless obstacles n h s ascent to p om nence. In sp de ove t ac sm and st r ng, nequal ty, Young ose th ough the m lta y anks to become one of the most expected leads s of h s t me. A we l- ounded man w th a steadfast devot on to duty, Young led by example and nsp ed a gene at on of new leads s.	
NPS	Buffalo Sold e s Monument	Oh o		2013	Ant qu t es Act	59.65	59.66		
NPS	Ch. cahua Nat onal Monument	A zona	W kox	1924	Ant qu t es Act	3 655.12	12 022.38		
NPS	Colo ado Nat onal Monument	Colo ado	F u ta	1911	Ant qu t es Act	13,883.06	20 536.39		
NPS/BLM/State/P va te	C ate s of the Moon Nat onal Monument	Idaho	Shoshone	1924/2000	Ant qu t es Act	53,571.05	737,525.00	15 000	
NPS	Dev l Postle Nat onal Monument	Cal fo n a	Mammoth Lakes	1911	Ant qu t es Act	798.46	800.19		
NPS	Dev ls Towe Nat onal Monument	Wyom ng	Dev ls Towe	1906	Ant qu t es Act	1 193.91	1,346.91		
NPS	D nosau Nat onal Monument	Utah, Colo ado		1915	Ant qu t es Act	80.00	205,685.51		
NPS	Eff gy Mounds Nat onal Monument	Iowa	Ha pe s fe y	1949	Ant qu t es Act	1 000.00	2,526.39		
NPS	El Malpa s Nat onal Monument	New Mex co	G ants	1987	Cong ess	109,946.76			
NPS	El Mo o Nat onal Monument	New Mex co	Ramah	906	Ant qu t es Act	160.00	1,039.92		
NPS	Fo ssant Foss l Beds Nat onal Monument	Colo ado	Flo ssant	1969	Cong ess	5 992.32			
NPS	Fo t Matanzas Nat onal Monument	Flo da	St. August ne	1924	Ant qu t es Act	1 00	298.51		
NPS	Fo t Mon oe Nat onal Monument	V g n a	Fo t Mon oe	2011	Ant qu t es Act	325.21	262.58		
BLM	Fo t O d Nat onal Monument	Cal fo n a	Ma na	2012	Ant qu t es Act	14,651.00			
NPS	Fo t Plusk Nat onal Monument	Geo ga	Savannah	1924	Ant qu t es Act	20.00	5,365.13		
NPS	Fo t Starw x Nat onal Monument	New Yo k	Rome	1935	Cong ess	15.52			
NPS	Fo t Sumite Nat onal Monument	South Ca ol na	Cha leston	1948	Cong ess	230.63			
NPS	Fo t Un on Nat onal Monument	New Mex co	Wat ous	1954	Cong ess	720.60			
NPS	Foss l Butte Nat onal Monument	Wyom ng	Kenme e	1972	Cong ess	8 198.00			

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	FWS/Dept. of Energy/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Hanford Reach National Monument	Washington	Benton, Franklin, and Grant Counties, WA	2000	Antiquities Act	194,450.93			P oclamat on 7319, June 9, 2000 The Hanford Reach National Monument is a unique and biologically diverse landscape, encompassing an extraordinary collection of objects. This magnificent area contains an irreplaceable natural and historic legacy, preserved by unusual circumstances. Maintained as a buffer area in a Federal reserve area conducting nuclear weapons development and more recently, environmental cleanup activities, within its development and human use for the past 50 years, the monument is now a haven for important and increasingly scarce objects of scientific and historic interest. Situated by the stunning Hanford Reach of the Columbia River, the monument contains the largest remnant of the shrub-steppe ecosystem that once blanketed the Columbia River Basin. The monument is also one of the few remaining a chronologically characteristic areas in the western Columbia Plateau, containing well-preserved remnants of human history spanning more than 10,000 years. The monument is equally rich in geologic history, with dramatic landscapes that reveal the evolutionary forces of tectonics, volcanism, and erosion. The monument is a biological treasure.	FWS manages the monument under the authority of Presidential Proclamation 7319, and through agreements with Department of Energy (DOE), which retains authority over certain monument lands not covered by those management agreements.
Partially		Hart Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument	Massachusetts	Chatham County, MA	2013	Antiquities Act	11,750.00	480.00		Presidential Proclamation ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HARRIET TUBMAN – UNDERGROUND RAILROAD NATIONAL MONUMENT 2013 WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic and scientific interest associated with Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad in Chester County, Maryland. The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) shall manage the monument through the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, pursuant to the respective applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation. The National Park Service shall have the general responsibility for administration of the monument, including the Jacob Jackson Home Site, subject to the responsibilities and jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to administer the portions of the monument located within the National Wildlife Refuge System. When any additional lands and interests in lands are hereafter acquired by the United States within the monument boundaries, the Secretary shall determine whether such lands will be administered as part of the National Park System or the National Wildlife Refuge System. Hunting and fishing within the National Wildlife Refuge System shall continue to be administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with the provisions of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act and other applicable laws. Consistent with applicable laws, the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shall enter into appropriate agreements to share resources and services necessary to properly manage the monument. Consistent with applicable laws, the National Park Service shall offer to enter into appropriate agreements with the State of Maryland for the efficient and effective cooperation in management of the monument and the Harriet Tubman – Underground Railroad State Park.	Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument is associated with the planned Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park in Maryland and the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge – run by the United States Fish & Wildlife Service. Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 7319, FWS manages the monument, excepting 17 to the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge in the monument boundary.
	NPS & FWS	Hohokam Piman National Monument	Arizona	Chukar Creek	2013	Antiquities Act	11,750.00	480.00		Partially designated as National Historic Landmark in 2014 through 113th Congress. Hohokam Piman National Monument recognizes the archaeological remains of Snaketown, a Hohokam village inhabited from about 300 AD to around 1200 AD. Not open to the public. Established to preserve and interpret the benefit and inspiration of the people as containing significant archaeological values, including the irrigation systems in the valleys of central and southeastern Arizona developed by the Hohokam and Pima Indians and their descendants.	
	NPS	Homestead National Monument	Nebraska	Beatrice	936	Congress	160.00	205.18		WHEREAS pursuant to the Act of March 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1184), the Secretary of the Interior was authorized and directed to acquire on behalf of the United States the S1/2NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4 and SW1/4NE1/4 section 26, township 4 north, range 5 east, 5th Principal Meridian, Gage County, Nebraska, to be designated as The Homestead National Monument of America	
	NPS	Houliuli National Monument	Hawaii	Waipahu	2015	Antiquities Act	123.00	123.02		February 24, 2015 The Honouliuli Internment Camp (Honouliuli) serves as a powerful reminder of the need to protect civil liberties in times of conflict, and the effects of martial law on civil society. Honouliuli is nationally significant for its central role during World War II as an internment site for a population that included American citizens, enemy aliens, and labor conscripts co-located by the U.S. military for internment and detention. While the treatment of Japanese American citizens in Hawaii differed from the treatment of Japanese American citizens on the U.S. mainland in ways that are detailed below, the legacy of racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and failure of political leadership during this period is common to the history of both Hawaii and the mainland United States. Established to protect and preserve four groups of persons including structures of the finest prehistoric masonry to be found in the United States. WHEREAS, the area in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah four groups of persons, including prehistoric structures, the majority of which belong to unique types not found in other National Monuments, and show the finest prehistoric masonry in the United States and WHEREAS, the said four groups of persons are situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States and it appears that the public good would be promoted by preserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection of the edifice	
	NPS	Hoover National Monument	Utah, Colorado	Orderville, CO	923	Antiquities Act	285.80	784.93		June 9, 2000 The landscape of the Inwood Forest National Monument is swathed with the rich, drought-adapted vegetation of the Sonoran Desert. The monument contains objects of scientific interest throughout to diverse environment. Stands of ponderosa pine, palo verde, and saguaro blanket the mountain floors beneath the rugged mountain ranges, including the Silver Bell Mountains. Ragged Top Mountain is a biological and geological jewel amid the desert's rolling plains in the monument. The monument presents a quintessential view of the Sonoran Desert with ancient legume and cactus forests. BLM resources, objects and values are fully defined through management plans. Including Drought-Adapted Vegetation Inwood Forest Rock Art and Archaeological Rugged Mountain Ranges Scientific Interest T&E Species	
	NPS	Jewel Cave National Monument	South Dakota	Custer	1908	Antiquities Act	1,274.56	1,273.51		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. WHEREAS, the natural formation, known as the Jewel Cave, which is situated upon the public land, within the Black Hills National Forest, in the State of South Dakota, is of scientific interest, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by preserving this formation as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection of the edifice	
	NPS	John Day Fossil Beds National Monument	Oregon	Klamath	1974	Congress	14,402.00	13,456.16		For establishment as the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundaries Map, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument," number NM-JDFB-20-014-A and dated June 1971. Provided, That the national monument shall not be established unless and until the State of Oregon donates or agrees to donate the Thomas Gordon-John Day Fossil Beds, Clatsop, and Painted Hills State Parks. Provided further, That the Secretary shall not acquire a fee title interest to more than one thousand acres of privately owned lands except by donation or exchange. Provided further, That the Secretary shall designate the principal vertices to center as the Thomas Gordon's to Center	
	BLM	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument	New Mexico	Santa Fe	001	Antiquities Act	4,148.00	4,645	757	January 17, 2001 Located on the Paja Plateau in north central New Mexico, the Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument is a remarkable outdoor laboratory, offering an opportunity to observe, study, and experience the geological processes that shape natural landscapes, as well as other cultural and biological objects of interest. The area is characterized by pumice, ash, and tuff deposits, the light-colored, cone-shaped tent rock formations that are the products of explosive volcanic eruptions that occurred between 6 and 7 million years ago. Small canyons lead inward from cliff faces, and over time, wind and water have scooped openings of all shapes and sizes in the rocks and have continued the ends of the avenues and canyons into smooth semicircles. In these canyons, erosion-resistant caprocks protect the softer tents below. While the formations are fun in shape, they vary in height from a few feet to 90 feet, and the layers of volcanic material intersperse bands of gray with beige-colored rock. BLM resources, objects and values are fully defined through management plans and/or management reports. Including Geological Resources Cultural Resources Biological Resources	
	NPS	Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument	Maine	Patten	2016	Antiquities Act	87,563.00	87,564.27		Designated by President Obama through the Antiquities Act, the 413th unit of the National Park System comprises 87,500 acres of lands donated to the National Park Service, including the East Branch of the Penobscot River and Tisham Falls, one of the most pristine water sheds in the Northeast. These lands will ensure access to the environment and future generations of Americans, ensuring the history of Maine's hunting, fishing and recreation heritage will forever be preserved. The new National Monument is located adjacent to the 209,644-acre Baxter State Park, the location of Maine's highest peak, Mt. Katahdin (5,267 feet), and the northern terminus of the Appalachian Trail.	
	NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Lava Beds National Monument	California	Tule Lake	1925 1951 2008	Antiquities Act	45,589.92	46,692.42		Whereas certain lands adjacent to the Lava Beds National Monument in the State of California, established by Proclamation No. 1755 of November 21, 1925, contain cliffs with petroglyphs and pictographs of prehistoric and White Earth and a large cinder cone, important to the geological interpretation of the Lava Beds National Monument Established as Custe Battlefield NM and named in 1991. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the area now within the Custe Battlefield National Cemetery, in the State of Montana, shall hereafter be known as the Custe Battlefield National Monument, under which name this national monument shall be entitled to receive and to use any moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Custe Battlefield National Cemetery.	Designated by Presidential Proclamation 1755 and Presidential Proclamation 2925. Reclamation manages about 1,815 acres.
	NPS	Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Montana	Billings	1946	Congress	6.91	765.34			
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Marina Trench National Monument	Pacific Ocean (North of the Marianas)		2009	Antiquities Act	60,938,240.00			Proclamation 8335, January 6, 2009 Over approximately 480 nautical miles, the Mariana Archipelago encompasses the 14 islands of the United States Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the United States Territory of Guam that sit atop the Mariana Ridge in an area known as the Mariana Volcanic Arc. The Mariana Volcanic Arc is a part of a subduction system in which the Pacific Plate plunges beneath the Philippine Sea Plate and into the Earth's mantle, creating the Mariana Trench. Six of the archipelago's islands have been volcanically active in historic times, and numerous seamounts along the Mariana Ridge are volcanically hydrothermally active. The Mariana Trench is approximately 940 nautical miles long and 38 nautical miles wide within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone and contains the deepest known points in the global ocean. To protect and preserve the known volcanic areas of the Mariana Ridge, the marine environment around the islands of Farallon de Pajaros, Maug, and Asuncion in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Mariana Trench for the care and management of the scientific objects found there, including water that are among the most biologically diverse in the Western Pacific and include the greatest diversity of seamount and hydrothermal vent life yet discovered.	Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 8335 and Secretary's Order 3284 (as amended 8/15/2016), FWS manages the Mariana Trench National Monument in cooperation with NOAA and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. FWS manages most of the monument (all but the Islands Underlying) under the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act.
	BLM	Mojave Trails National Monument	California	Needles	2016	Antiquities Act	1,600,000.00			February 12, 2016 The Mojave Trails are an extraordinary collection of rugged mountain ranges, ancient lava flows, and spectacular sand dunes. It is a landscape defined by scarcity and shaped by time. The area exemplifies the remarkable ecology of the Mojave Desert, where the harsh dry climate of life is scratched from an element of heat and dryness. This punishing environment has also given the unique human history of the area, from ancient settlements rooted by a changing climate to the missions of General George S. Patton, Jr., as they trained for battle in North Africa. With history carved into its landscape, it is followed by Spanish explorers, a distant frontier, a line, and the National most famous highway, the Mojave Trails area tells the American history of exploration, migration, and commerce. The Mojave Trails are an invaluable treasure and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable national resource for geologists, ecologists, a archaeologists, and historians for generations to come. BLM resources, objects and values are fully defined through management plans and/or management reports. Including geology, paleontology, cultural resources, springs and riparian areas, rare plant species, unique wetlands, and a archaeological resources	
	NPS	Montezuma Castle National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde	906	Antiquities Act	161.39	998.69		Nos 686 December 8, 1906 Stat. 3265. WHEREAS, the prehistoric structures known as Montezuma's Castle in the Territory of Arizona, situated upon public lands owned by the United States, is of the greatest ethnological value and scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by preserving this as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection of the edifice	
	NPS	Muir Woods National Monument	California	Muir Valley	1908	Antiquities Act	295.00	522.98		Monument Proclamation #703, January 9, 1908 (35 Stat 2174) Whereas, an extensive growth of redwood is embodied in a series of lands of extraordinary scientific interest and importance because of the principal characteristics of the forest in which it is located, and of the character, age and size of the trees.	

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	NPS	Natu al B dges Nat onal Monument	Utah	Bland ng	1908	Ant qu t es Act	120.00	7,636.49		WHEREAS, the Natu al B dges Nat onal Monument, emb ac ng th ee ext ad na y natu al b dges, togethe w th fo ty ac es of land a ound each b dge, was c eated by P oclamat on the P es dent, dated Ap 116, 1908, and 247 248 VIII. WHEREAS, at the t me th s monument was c eated noth ng was known of the local on and cha acte of the p eh sto c us n the v c n ty of the b dges, no of the local on of the b dges and the p eh sto c c ave sp ng, also he eby ese ved, w th efe ence to the publ c So veys, the same be ng many m les f om su veyed land.
	NPS	Navajo Nat onal Monument	A zona	Shonko	1909	Ant qu t es Act	360.00			WHEREAS, a numbe of p eh sto c cl ff dwell ngs and pueblo uns, s tuated w th n the Navajo Ind an Rese val on, A zona, and wh ch s a new to sc ence and wholly unexplo ed, and because of the solt on and s ea e of the ve y g eatest ethnolog cal, sc ent f c and educat onal nte est, and t appea s that the publ c nte est woud be p omoted by ese v ng these ext ad na y us ns of an unknown people, w th as much land as may be necessa y fo the p ope p ote ct on the eof
Pa ta ly	FWS & NOAA	No theast Canyons and Seamounts Ma ne Nat onal Monument	Atlant c Ocean/Massachuset s	N/A	2016	Ant qu t es Act	3 144,320.00			P oclamat on 9496, Septembe 15, 2016 Fo gene at ons, commun t es and fam les have el ed on the wate s of the no thwest Atlant c Ocean and have told of the wonder s. Th oughout New England, the ma t me t ades, and espec ly f sh ng, have supp ted a v ant way of lfe, w th deep cultu al oots and a st ong connect on to the health of the ocean and the leuety ty ov des. Over the past seve al decades, the Nat on has made g eat st des n ts stewa dsh p of the ocean, but the ocean faces new th eats f om va ed uses, cl mate change, and elated mpacts. Th ough explo at on, we cont nue to make new d scove es and mp ove ou und stand ng of ocean ecosystems. In these wate s, the Atlant c Ocean meets the cont nental shelf n a eg on of g eat abundance and d ve s ys as well as sta k geolog cal el ef. The wate s a e home to many spec es of deep-sea co als, f sh, whales and othe ma ne mamals. Th es subma ne canyons and, beyond them, fou und sea mounts n e n the wate s app on mately 330 m les southeast of Cape Cod. Th s a ea the canyon and seamount a al cludes un que ecolog cal esou ces that have long been the subject of sc ent f c nte est. The canyons sta t at the edge of the geolog cal cont nental shelf and op f om 200 mete s to thousands of mete s deep. The seamounts a e fa the off sho e, at the sta tof the New England Seamount cha n, s ng thousands of mete s f om the ocean floo . These canyons and seamounts a e home to at least 54 spec es of deep-sea co als, wh ch l ve at depths of at least 3 800 mete s below the sea s face. The co als, togethe w th other s ctu e fo m ng fauna such as sponges and jermemes, c eate a foundat on fo v ls and deep-sea ecosystems, p ovd ng food, spang ng hab tat, and she to an a y of f sh and nve lab ate spec es.
	NPS	Ocmulgee Nat onal Monument	Geo g a	Macon	1936	Cong ess	45.94	701.54		WHEREAS t appea s that ce ta n lands adjo ng the Lama Un tof the Ocmulgee Nat onal Monument n Geo g a, wh ch have been donated to the Un ted States, conta n ev dence of an old Ind an stockade and othe objects of h sto cal nte est and WHEREAS t appea s that t woud be n the publ c nte est to set such lands as de fo nat onal monument pu poses.
	NPS	O egon Caves Nat onal Monument	O egon	Cave Junct on	1909	Ant qu t es Act	465.80	4,554.03		Established unde USFS. T nst de ed to NPS n 1933 and edes grated at O egon Caves Nat onal Monument and P ese ve n 2014 th ough 113th Cong ess. WHEREAS, ce ta n natu al caves, known as the O egon Caves, wh ch a e s tuated upon unso veyed land w th n the S k you Nat onal Fo est n the State of O egon, a e of unusual sc ent f c nte est and mp o tance, and t appea s that the publ c nte ests w l be p omoted by ese v ng these caves w th as much land as may be necessa y fo the p ope p ote ct on the eof, as a Nat onal Monument.
	BLM	O gan Mounta ns-Dese t Peaks Nat onal Monument	New Mex co	Las C uces	2014	Ant qu t es Act	496,330.00	77 088		May 21, 2014 In southe n New Mex co, su ound ng the c ty of Las C uces n the R o G and e ffe t le Mes lla Valley, f ve con c mounta n anges se above Ch huahuan Dese t g asslands the Robledo, S e a de las Uvas, Doña Ana, O gan, and Pot llo Mounta ns. These mounta n anges and lowlands fo m the O gan Mounta ns-Dese t Peaks a ea. The O gan Mounta ns-Dese t Peaks a ea s mp o tant fo ts uggerly beaut l landscape and the s gn f cant sc ent f c, h sto c, and p eh sto c esou ces found the e. The abundant esou ces test fy to be 10,000 yea s of v b nte and d ve se human h sto y of many peoples. Objects left beh nd by ts mult -aye ed h sto y and sp ead th oughout th s geolog caly and ecolog caly d ve se landscape enhance the expe ence of v sto to the a ea and ep esent a v tal esou ce fo paleontologists, a chaeolog sts, geolog sts, b olog sts, and h sto ans. BLM esou ces, objects and values a e fu the def ned th ough management plans and/o manage s ep o ts. Includ ng A chaeolog cal Resou ces B olog cal and Ecolog cal Resou ces Geolog cal Resou ces H sto cal Resou ces Paleontolog cal Resou ces
	NPS	O gan P pe Cactus Nat onal Monument	A zona	Ajo	1937	Ant qu t es Act	330,690.00	329,365.29		Where es ce ta n publ c lands n the State of A zona conta n h sto c landma ks, and have s tuated the seon v s objects of h sto c and sc ent f c nte est and t appea s that t would be n the publ c nte est to ese ve such lands as a nat onal monument, to be known as the O gan P pe Cactus Nat onal Monument. P oclamat on 2232—Ap 113, 1937
Pa ta ly	FWS & NOAA	Pac f c Remote Islands Ma ne Nat onal Monument	Pac f c Ocean	N/A	2009	Ant qu t es Act	55,608,320.00	313,941,851.32		Th ough P oclamat on 8336 of Janua y 6, 2009, the P es dent establ shed the Pac f c Remote Islands Ma ne Nat onal Monument to p ote ct and p ese ve the ma ne env onment a ound Wake, Baker, Howland, and Ja s v lsands, Johnston and Palmy a Atolls, and K ngman Reef fo the ca e and management of the h sto c and sc ent f c objects the n. The Monument s an mp o tant pa t of the most w desp ed collect on of ma ne-and te est al-lfe p ote cted a eas on the planet, susta n ng many endem c spec es nclud ng co als, f sh, shell sh, ma ne mamals, seab ds, wate b ds, land b ds, nsects, and vegetat on not found elsewe e. The Monument cludes the lands, wate s, and subme ged and eme gent lands of the seven Pac f c Remote Islands ty nes of fat lude and k ng lude that e app on mately 50 nat cal m les f om the mean low wate l nes of those seven Pac f c Remote Islands. The lands of Ja s, Howland, and Baker we e also the local on of notable b ave y and sac f ce by a small numbe of volunta y Hawa an colon sts, known as Hu Panal'au, who occupied the lslands f om 1935 to 1942 to help secu e the U.S. te to al cla m ove the lslands.
Pa ta ly	FWS/NOAA/State of Hawa n Affa s	Papahānaumokuā ea Ma ne Nat onal Monument	Pac f c Ocean	N/A	2006/2016	Ant qu t es Act	89,600,000.00	372,848,597.00		Established as No thweste n Hawa n Islands Nat onal Monument. Redes grated as Papahānaumokuākea Ma ne Nat onal Monument n 2007. To p ote ct and p ese ve the ma ne a ea of the No thweste n Hawa n Islands, nclud ng the No thweste n Hawa n Islands Coa l Ecosystem Rese rve, the M dway Nat onal W ldl fe Refuge, the Hawa n Islands Nat onal W ldl fe Refuge, and the Battle of M dway Nat onal Memo al, that suppo t a dynam c eel ecosystem w more than 7,000 ma ne spec es. T s s home to endange ed g eant esou ces, bothe sea to the ce ta e an onshore, such, and hawals f s to the ce ta

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	NPS	Rainbow Bridge National Monument	Utah	Lake Powell	1910	Antiquities Act	160.00			WHEREAS, an extraordinary natural bridge, having an arch which spans 100 feet and appears much like a rainbow, and which is the highest and most beautiful of its kind in the West, and is situated on the south side of the Colorado River, and is of great scientific interest as an example of recent erosion, and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving this bridge as a National Monument, together with as much land as may be needed for its protection	
	NPS	Reconquista National Monument	South Carolina	Beaufort County	2017	Antiquities Act	3.20			The Reconquista National Monument was established in 1980. It encompasses one of the most complicated and poorly understood periods in American history. During the Reconquista, from 1811 to 1865, the American people, newly freed from bondage, sought to integrate themselves into the society, into the education, economy, and political life of the country. This began in late 1861 in Beaufort County, S.C., after Union forces won the Battle at Fort Royal Sound and fought the Lowcountry Campaign in the South Carolina coastal area. Union control of More than 10,000 slaves, emancipated the slaves when the owners fled the cotton and rice plantations. The Lincoln Administration's decision to declare the Port Royal Experiment in Beaufort County to help the former slaves become self-sufficient. The Reconquista National Monument includes four sites in Beaufort County: Dr. John H. and B. Clark Baptist Church, with its Penn School National Historic Landmark District on St. Helena Island, which includes the site of one of the country's first schools for freed slaves and a church built by slaves; the owners in 1855 and then turned it over to the former slaves in 1862 when the owners left the area. The Camp Station Site, on U.S. Navy property in Port Royal, where some of the first African American camps in the U.S. Army, and the site where elaborate ceremonies were held on New Year's Day 1863 to announce and celebrate the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation; and, The Old Beaufort Lighthouse, an historic building located in the midst of historic downtown Beaufort with its walking distance of dozens of historic sites. Reconquista National Monument.	
	BLM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	New Mexico	Taos	2013	Antiquities Act	242,555.00	68,020.00		March 25, 2013. In faith of the New Mexico, the Rio Grande and the San Juan River flows through a deep gorge at the edge of the state and sweep the expanse of the Taos Plateau. Volcanic cones, including the Cerro de la Olla, Cerro San Antonio, and Cerro del Yuta, sit up from the surrounding plateau. Canyons, volcanic cones, wild rivers, and native grasslands have vital wildlife habitat, unique geologic resources, and remnants of human passage through the landscape over the past 10,000 years. This extraordinary landscape of extraordinary beauty and dramatic diversity is known as the Rio Grande del Norte, and is extraordinary of scientific and historic resources. BLM resources, objects, and values are the defined through management plans and/or management's reports. Including Cultural Resources Ecology Diverse Resources Geologic Resources Wildlife Resources	
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (American Samoa)		2009	Antiquities Act	8,609,045.00			P. 01/2013, January 6, 2009. In the Pacific Ocean approximately 130 nautical miles east-southeast of Pago Pago Harbor, American Samoa, lies Rose Atoll—the easternmost Samoan island and the southernmost part of the Line Islands. This small atoll, which includes the Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge with about 20 acres of land and 1,600 acres of lagoon, encompasses one of the most pristine atolls in the world. The islands, submerged lands, waters, and marine environment around Rose Atoll support a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to a variety of diverse assemblages of terrestrial and marine species, many of which are threatened or endangered.	Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 8337 and Secretaries of the Interior and State 3284 (as amended 8/31/2016), FWS manages the monument submerged lands and waters in consultation with NOAA and the American Samoa government. NOAA has management responsibilities for the seaward extent of the perimeter of a Rose Atoll Marine Sanctuary.
	NPS	Russell Cave National Monument	Alabama	Bartholomew	1961	Antiquities Act	310.45			P. 01/2013, May 11, 1961. Whereas Russell Cave, in the State of Alabama, is recognized by scientists to contain outstanding archeological and ethnological evidences of human habitation in excess of 8,000 years; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, expressed by the scientific importance and educational value of Russell Cave, has recommended that the cave be permanently preserved as a unit of the National Park System; and Whereas Russell Cave and adjacent property are owned by the National Geographic Society to the American people for preservation as a national monument.	
	NPS	Salinas Pueblo Multiple National Monument	New Mexico	Mountain	1909	Antiquities Act	160.00	985.13		Established as G. An Quivira NM in 1909 and redesignated Salinas Pueblo Multiple National Monument in 1988. WHEREAS, one of the largest and most important of the early Spanish colonial ruins, commonly known as the G. An Quivira, together with numerous Indian pueblos ruins in vicinity, situated in Socorro County, New Mexico, are of great scientific and historic interest; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, expressed by the scientific importance and educational value of Russell Cave, has recommended that the cave be permanently preserved as a unit of the National Park System; and Whereas Russell Cave and adjacent property are owned by the National Geographic Society to the American people for preservation as a national monument.	
	BLM	San Juan Islands National Monument	Washington	Lopez Island	2013	Antiquities Act	970.00			March 25, 2013. With the Washington State's Puget Sound lies an archipelago of over 450 islands, rocks, and promontories known as the San Juan Islands. These islands form an unmatched landscape of contrasts, where forests seem to sprout from jagged and stark, snow-capped peaks provide the backdrop for sandy beaches. Numerous wildlife species can be found here, thriving in the diverse habitats supported by the islands. The presence of a chevron of scientific sites, historic lighthouses, and a few light-houses in the community testifies that humans have navigated this rugged landscape for thousands of years. These lands are a refuge of scientific and historic resources and a class room for generations of Americans. BLM resources, objects, and values are the defined through management plans and/or management's reports. Including Diverse Habitats Historic Lighthouses Native American Sites Wildlife	
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Sand to Snow National Monument	California	Palm Springs	016	Antiquities Act	154,000.00	0.00		February 12, 2016. The Sand to Snow area of southern California is an ecological and cultural treasure, a microcosm of the great geographic diversity of the region. Rising from the floor of the Sonoran Desert to the tallest peak in southern California, the area features a remarkable diversity of plant and animal species. The area includes a portion of the San Bernadino National Forest and connects the area with Joshua Tree National Park to the east, knitting together a mosaic of spectacular landscapes stretching over 200 miles. The mountain peaks of the Sand to Snow area are the first of the Coast Range, each of the Coast Range Valley along with the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument to the south. Home to desert oases at Big Morongo Canyon and Whitewater Canyon, the area serves as a refuge for desert dwellers and animals and a stopover for migrating birds. The area's archaeological sites of the Black Lava Buttes and the historic California missions of mission and anchorage community tell of past prosperity and struggle in this arid land. The urban expanse is an invaluable treasure for our Nation and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable resource for archaeologists, geologists, and to biologists for generations to come. BLM resources, objects, and values are the defined through management plans and/or management's reports. Including human history of the area, geology, plant and wildlife species diversity, desert patterns, threatened and endangered plants and animals, scientific research, and other studies.	
Partially	LM & US Forest Service	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument	California	Palm Springs	2000/2009	Congress	177,128.00	110,926		Biological Resources - Peninsular bighorn sheep Biological Resources - Peninsular bighorn sheep Cultural Resource values Recreational Resource values BLM resources, objects, and values are the defined through management plans and/or management's reports.	
	NPS	Scotts Bluff National Monument	Nebraska	Gering	1919	Antiquities Act	2,053.83	2,954.21		Scotts Bluff is an important 19th century geologic formation and landmark on the Oregon Trail and Mormon Trail. It contains multiple bluffs on the south side of the North Platte River, but is named after a prominent bluff called Scotts Bluff which rises more than 830 feet above the plains at its highest point. The monument is composed of five rock formations named Crown Rock, Dome Rock, Eagle Rock, Saddle Rock, and Sentinel Rock. WHEREAS Scotts Bluff is the highest known point within the State of Nebraska, affording a view from miles over the surrounding country; WHEREAS Mitchell Pass, lying to the south of said bluff, was the used by the old Oregon Trail and said bluff was used as a landmark and rendezvous by thousands of immigrants and frontiersmen traveling said trail en route to new homes in the Northwest; and WHEREAS, in view of these facts, as well as of the scientific interest the region possesses for a geological standpoint, it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving the lands upon which the said bluff and the said pass are located as a national monument.	
	BLM	Sonoan Desert National Monument	Arizona	Phoenix	2001	Antiquities Act	486,149.00	10,000		January 17, 2001. The Sonoan Desert National Monument is a magnificent example of untrammeled Sonoan desert landscape. The area encompasses a functioning desert ecosystem with an extraordinary array of biological, scientific, and historic resources. The most biologically diverse of the North American deserts, the monument consists of distinct mountain ranges separated by wide valleys, and includes the saguaro cactus for est communities that provide excellent habitat for a wide range of wildlife species. The monument's biological resources include a spectacular diversity of plant and animal species. BLM resources, objects, and values are the defined through management plans and/or management's reports. Including Archaeological and Historic Cerecote Bush-Bu sage, Desert Gila assland, and Washes Desert Washes Diverse Plant and Animal Species Functioning Desert Ecosystem Saguaro Cactus Sand Tank Mountains Scientific Analysis of plant species and climate Wildlife	
	NPS	Statue of Liberty National Monument	New York	Fort Wood	1924	Antiquities Act	2.50	58.38		Established as Fort Wood under the War Department in 1924. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Statue of Liberty NM in 1965. AND WHEREAS, by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 19, 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects concerned; and Whereas the Statue of Liberty is situated on Liberty Island, in New York Harbor, and is of great scientific and historic interest, and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving this island as a National Monument, together with as much land as may be needed for its protection	
	NPS	Stonewall National Monument	New York	New York	2016	Antiquities Act	0.12			Stonewall National Monument serves as the first national monument that honors the history of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) community in the United States. The site played a pivotal role in the national LGBT civil rights movement. The monument is located at Christopher Park, a historic community park at the site section of Christopher Street, 51st and West 4th Street and Green Street, directly across from the Stonewall Inn in Manhattan's Greenwich Village. The monument's boundary encompasses approximately 7.7 acres of land, including Christopher Park, the Stonewall Inn, and the surrounding streets and sidewalks that were the site of the 1969 Stonewall Uprising, an event that inspired the modern LGBT civil rights movement.	
	NPS	Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1930	Antiquities Act	3,040.00			Established under USFS, transferred to NPS and redesignated in 1993 through 101st Congress. Established by Presidential Proclamation in 1930. Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument protects 1,040 acres of present-day the Colorado Plateau's most recent volcanic eruption. It is the youngest, least-eroded cinder cone in the San Francisco Volcanic Field and represents the only series of eruptions in the Southwest indisputably witnessed by local peoples.	
	NPS	Timpanogus Cave National Monument	Utah	American Fork	1922	Antiquities Act	250.00			Established under USFS and transferred to NPS in 1933. The Timpanogus cave system is in the Wasatch Range in the American Fork Canyon. The area includes a series of accessible: Hansen Cave, Middle Cave, and Timpanogus Cave. Many colorful cave features, speleothems can be seen, including helictites, cave bacon, cave columns, flowstone, cave popcorn, and cave drapery. Set aside because of its unusual scientific interest and importance. WHEREAS, a natural cave, known as the Timpanogus Cave, which is situated upon unsurveyed lands within the Wasatch National Forest in the State of Utah, of unusual scientific interest and importance, and it appears that the public interest will be promoted by reserving this cave with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection of the cave, as a National Monument.	

